

United States Patent and Trademark Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
10/075,121	02/13/2002	Thomas Bolt	Q02-1031-US1	7279	
7.	590 04/11/2005		EXAMINER		
Robert A Saltzberg			PATEL, NIMESH G		
MORRISON &	FOERSTER LLP				
425 Market Street		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
San Francisco, CA 94105			2112		
			DATE MAIL ED. 04/11/200	DATE MAILED: 04/11/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief

Application No.	Applicant(s)		
10/075,121	BOLT ET AL.		
Examiner	Art Unit		
Nimesh G Patel	2112		

zororo uro i milg or all rippour ziror	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Nimesh G Patel	2112	
-The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence add	ress
THE REPLY FILED <u>28 March 2005</u> FAILS TO PLACE THIS AF	PLICATION IN CONDITION FOR	ALLOWANCE.	
 The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to filing must timely file one of the following replies: (1) an amend condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appeal (with appe Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114. The The period for reply expires 3 months from the mailing date 	Iment, affidavit, or other evidence, veal fee) in compliance with 37 CFR are reply must be filed within one of t	which places the appl 41.31; or (3) a Reque	ication in st for Continued
b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire	Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing	g date of the final rejecti	on.
Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 7		E FIRST REPLY WAS F	ILED WITHIN
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of exunder 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office late may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b)	on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.1 dension and the corresponding amount shortened statutory period for reply orig r than three months after the mailing da	of the fee. The approprinally set in the final Offi	iate extension fee ce action; or (2) as
NOTICE OF APPEAL			
 The reply was filed after the date of filing a Notice of App was filed on A brief in compliance with 37 CFR 4 Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any extension thereof (37 Chas been filed, any reply must be filed within the time per AMENICA. 	1.37 must be filed within two month CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal of	s of the date of filing	the Notice of
AMENDMENTS			
 The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, They raise new issues that would require further contains 			ecause
(b) They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below	•	1 = 50.017,	
(c) They are not deemed to place the application in be appeal; and/or	• •	ducing or simplifying	the issues for
(d) They present additional claims without canceling a	corresponding number of finally rej	ected claims.	
NOTE: (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a))			
4. 🔲 The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.1		mpliant Amendment	(PTOL-324).
5. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
 Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be a non-allowable claim(s). 			
7. For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) how the new or amended claims would be rejected is pro The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows: Claim(s) allowed:		ll be entered and an o	explanation of
Claim(s) objected to:			
Claim(s) rejected: <u>1-27</u> .			
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: <u>28-42</u> . AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE			
 The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, be because applicant failed to provide a showing of good ar was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e). 			
9. The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessar	overcome all rejections under appe	al and/or appellant fa	ils to provide a
10. The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation			
REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER			
 The request for reconsideration has been considered by <u>See Continuation Sheet.</u> 	ut does NOT place the application in	n condition for allowa	nce because:
12. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s).	(PTO/SB/08 or PTO-1449) Paper N	No(s).	
13.		Sle A X	
	1	Primary Patent E	v u Komines

Glenn A. Auve Primary Patent Examiner Technology Center 2100



Continuation of 11. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: In response to applicant's argument that plurality of USB-to-IDE bridges is not present in the prior art, examiner admits that Jacobs does not disclose a plurality of IDE-to-USB bridges. However, Official Notice was taken in the previous office action stating that using multiple bridges is well known in that art to increase the number of devices connected. Further, as evidence, Burke discloses multiple bridges to connect multiple devices(Figure 1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to use a plurality of USB-to-IDE bridges in the system of Jacobs since this would allow more IDE devices to be connected in Jacobs' USB system.

In response to applicant's argument that the prior art only shows a host and not a USB controller, it is inherent a USB controller is present in a host computer of a USB system. As further evidence, Jacobs discloses the host as having a USB controller(Column 3, Line 13). In response to applicant's argument that a combination of Jacobs and Huang is non-functional, the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See In re Keller, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981). Further, Huang discloses a converter that enables a non PnP, i.e. an ATA device, to have a hot PnP function on the system(Column, 3, Lines 17-18).

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the motivation to combine Jacobs with Huang is to be able to plug and unplug devices without shutting down the system, a concept well known in the art. Also, the motivation of utilizing a USB hub as stated in the USB specification is that a hub is a key element in the plug-and-play architecture of the USB since hubs serve to simplify USB connectivity and provide robustness at relatively low cost and complexity(USB Specification 2.0, Page 22, Section 4.8.2.1).

In response to the argument that only 2 devices can be connected, Official Notice was taken in previous action that the use of multiple bridges are well known in the art, which would be coupled with additional devices. Therefore more than 2 devices would be connected in the system.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See In re Keller, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); In re Merck & Co., 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).